Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC - \$:15 - The Ragged Earl.
AMERICAN THEATRE 5:15 - Queen's Lace Handker-THEATRE 8 20 Kate Kip.
DWAY THEATRE 8:15 The Lattle Corporal CASINO - La Belle Heisene.
DALY'S THEATRE - 5:15 Taming of the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE Way Works. Grand Concert and Cine-EMPIRE THEATRE - 8:20 - Phrose.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE - 8:10 - A Runaway Girl.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE - 8 - A Romance of Athlone.

GARDEN THEATRE - \$.15 - The Christian.

GARRICK THEATRE - \$.10 - Zaza.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE - A Female Drummer.

HARLEM OFERA HOUSE - \$.20 - On and Off.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE - \$.30 - That Man.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE - Withelm Tell.

KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m. Continuous performs ING PLACE THEATRE S Withelm Tell.
TH'S Noon to 11 p. m. Continuous performance
KERROCKER THEATRE S 23 Nathon Hale.
TER & BIAL'S S 15 Vaudeville.
EUM THEATRE S 20 Trelawny of the Wells.
ISON SQUARE GARDEN 9 a. m. to 11 p. 1
Note Politika. Cycle Exhibition
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE — 5:30 — Because She
Loved Him So.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 8:30 Das Rheingold. MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 8:15 A Social Highway

Ander to Adnertisemente.

a neces in	Totallisements.
	······································
Page	Col. Page Col.
Amusements14	3-6 Help Wanted 10 4 Instruction 10 2 Marriages & Deaths 7 4 Miscellaneous 14 1 Ocean Steamers 1

New-Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

fusal to send in documents relating to the Peace Treaty was discussed; in open session Mr. Platt. of New-York, gave notice that he would speak on expansion to-day; Mr. Malloy spoke in favor of the Vest resolution; the Pension Appropria-tion bill was considered. House: Debate on the Army Reorganization bill was continued.

FOREIGN.—The killing of two insurgents by American sentries at Manila has added to the excitement there. — It is reported that Cuban soldiers are growing restless because of lack of pay. —— The Spanish Cabinet met, and the pay — The Spanish Cabinet met, and the Premier urged an early convocation of the Cortes. — The suit for the recovery of £5,300, paid by Lieutenant Sims to insure the delivery of two English colliers, was decided against the United States. United States —— Thieves who obtained more than 600,000 from Parr's Bank, in London, re-turned 640,000 in large notes.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Alger was a witness before the War Investigating Commission in Washington. —— Commissary-General Eagan testified in his own defence before the courtmartial which is trying him for his attack on General Miles. —— Augustus H. Garland, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, died from a stroke of apoplexy in the United States Supreme Court room. —— The Assembly adopted a resolution ordering an investigation of Surrogate Arnold's court, and Speaker Nixon at once appointed an investigating comgation of Surrogate Arnold's court, and Speaker Nixon at once appointed an investigating committee. — Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt gave the annual reception to the members of the Legislature at the Executive Mansion. — The fourth annual convention of the National Manufacturers' Association ended in Cheinnati with election of officers and a reception; next year's meeting will be in Boston. — The situation in regard to the election of Senator in Pennsylvania remained unchanged; so much Pennsylvania remained unchanged, so much opposition was shown to a bill making a change in the jury laws, avowed to be in the interest of ator Quay, that it was asserted it would withdrawn.

CITY .- Stocks were strong and active. at Delmonico's. — James L. Stewart, the State Inspector of Gas Meters, for whose place Jastrow Alexander has been named, will make a contest on the ground that his commission runs till 1900. — The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company was incorporated at Trenton with a capital of \$50,000,000.

AMERICAN AIDS TO FOREIGN FOES.

The situation in the Philippines has long been

strained. It has now reached the breaking point. That is this morning's news from Mapila, on the authority of the official organ of the Filipino "Government." The Filipino "Congress" has authorized its creator and dictator. Aguinaldo, to declare war against the United States whenever he pleases. That authorization is in effect a declaration of war, so far as that Tagal conclave can make it. The perform ance is a preposterous one, and an impudent one, of course. It may, and probably will, lead to some trouble and bloodshed, which both And, to speak plainly, both Americans and Filipines will be responsible for it. For if the and no less, is the deplorable fact.

The significant statement is made by "Imparcial" newspaper, of Madrid, that "the "Filipines understand that the Americans wish "to tyrannize over them and use them as the "Spanlards never did." That may well be believed to be, with certain limitations, exactly true. Not all the Filipines have such ideas. Some who profess to may not have. But there is little reason to doubt that some of them sincerely think just that, and that others, who know better, are industriously disseminating such notions for selfish political effect. From such causes undoubtedly arises a large share, probably the major part, of the opposition to the authority of the United States in those islands, including this Malolos declaration of

Who are responsible for the existence of so at which their hostile efforts may always be

directed with hope of success. So far the Nation's honor has never been tar nished. Its President, necessarily clothed with authority to conclude negotiations with foreign Powers, has never submitted a treaty of peace which the Nation has not approved. Possibly men do not consider what a state of things there would be if the public confidence and the world's confidence, so long and so reasonably reposed in the Nation's support of negotiations made by the Executive, were to be withdrawn. If it were to be determined that no peace with the United States could be concluded until after a more or less prolonged session of the Senate, our relations with other Powers would be entirely changed. The United States would then become the one Power from which it would never be possible to obtain terms of peace until the Nation had been so conquered and attempted.

The question is not exactly one of convenience on the one hand or of constitutional law on the other. Nobody disputes the legal right of the Senate to throw cut a treaty which it thinks contrary to the interests of the United enter into no foreign engagement which the people will not approve. The people sustain their President because he gnards American interests with care. They unquestionably sustain the President now, but a minority tries to defeat him and to deprive the majority of ernment and its principles of government.

It is not by anybody alleged that the pending treaty has not guarded American interests with e utmost care. Indeed, the only claim made trolley confiscators of property and property what silver men could be drawn into such a

United States too much. The obvious fact that Congress can give away the property if it pleases for nothing, or for any suitable compensation, many seem to be trying as hard as they can to ignore. That one fact shows their hostility to the principles on which free government is based. If they cannot dictate to the majority, they attempt at whatever cost to deprive that majority of its power to govern. The Nation is not bound to keep what it consents to take. It has years in which to determine whether it wants to retain any outlying property in the Pacific or elsewhere. But it has to take temporary responsibility for that property at once, or not at all, and the sole objection of opponents of the treaty is to that assent. They want the United States to refuse from the outset and without qualification a possession for which other nations would pay this country hundreds of millions.

It is not the possible monetary loss, however great that might be, which would inflict the severest injury upon the country. Neither is it the possible sacrifice of possessions which, after fair trial, the people might find of incalculable value to the Nation. By far the greatest injury is the disclosure that there exists a minority, possibly large enough under the forms of government we have here to defeat the people's will, which has so little faith in the honesty and wisdom of self-government, or such hostility to its principles, that it stands ready to inflict grave and certain injury upon the Nation in order to deprive the majority of its power to decide. That personal ambition and partisan hunger play a large part in the business only makes more complete the dishonor to the country and its form of government which would result if such efforts could prevail. The impressive display of patriotic unity when the war broke out was worth untold millions to the Nation. Proof that such patriotic unity does not in fact exist would deprive the Nation of that gain, and of far more.

THE ASSEMBLY INVESTIGATION. An investigation of the Surrogate's office in this city by a special committee of the Assembly has been ordered and the committee has been appointed. The resolution was carried through with unusual ease and rapidity, and we hope that the inquiry will proceed with corresponding promptness and decision. Legislative investigations are not extremely popular. Even when no improper motive inspires or bad use is made of them, they often fail to produce results worth the time and money that they cost. In this instance many professional complaints appear to indicate a somewhat general belief that the business of the Surrogate's office is not well managed. The Surrogate, on his own behalf, declares that there is an immense amount of work to be done, that it is turned off as fast as could reasonably be expected, and that the censure to which he is subjected is chiefly due to the natural inclination of every man to consider his own interests of paramount importance and to claim priority. We have no desire to prejudge the case. All we insist on is that inasmuch as there is to be an investigation it ought to be a model in conduct and results.

Apparently the committee's task is not a par ticularly difficult one, requiring a great deal of time and labor. The resolution is in the usual form, bestowing all necessary facilities and authorizing the employment of counsel. Doubtless the investigation could be made long and costly, but we think it can be made short and inexpensive as well as thorough. The chairman, Mr. Fallows, is a new man in politics who took to Albany an excellent reputation for talents and character which he honestly desires and reasonably expects to enhance. At the beginning of his public career he has an unusual opportunity to distinguish himself in a line of work in which we are inclined to think more honor has been lost than won. We sincerely hope that he will succeed in furnishing a teaching example of the way in which such a duty as THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day. Cold wave and snow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 421s.

performed. Being a competent lawyer himself, allowances are sometimes earned, but the indistribution in his Soudan policy—not, let us say, criminate advantage taken of the rule provided through evil wish, but through hesitancy or the contract a large expense for counsel fees. If to meet exceptions warrants closing the door enthat to which he has been assigned ought to be made a good art. Then, if he is vigorous and while scrupulously decorous and just, so that the committee is seen to be imbued with a sense | restraint. of public care, its proceedings and conclusions will command respect and the community will feel that it has been well served.

There are cot many investigations of this sort, but it is me only sort worth having. Mr. Fallows and als colleagues have a fair field and all the favor they need.

THE TROLLEY CONFISCATORS.

Some of the local officials in Mamaroneck Americans and Filipinos will have to suffer. seem to hold strange views as to the trolley schemes in Westchester County. The trolley corporations are bent upon the ruin of the finest Filipinos are acting foolishly and wickedly, they roads, and to in the practical confiscation of have been incited by Americans to do so. That, property of exceptional value. These conspirator for the resolution and whose terms expire in tors against the peace and pleasure of owners of estates are persistent and audacious in their projects for destroying some of the most charming and delightful drives which can be found in the vicinity of New-York, and for laying waste what makes that picturesque country region best worth living in. It is amazing that any officlass should be so wanting in public spirit, so devoid of an intelligent understanding of the situation, as to be willing to sacrifice what ought to be preserved with lealous care. The owners of estates in the county will find themselves deprived of one of the most gratifying features of suburban life if the roads, upon which public with unstinted liberality, are to be spoiled by the trolley-cars. No apologist for trolley encroachments has yet devised an answer to those trolley lines ought to be compelled to buy the right of way, as steam railroads are compelled; ought to be required to spend their own money for grading and for laying out their roads, and ought not to be permitted to invade the highways, and to make driving in those highways a

source of apprehension, of anxiety and alarm. rather than that of satisfaction and enjoyment. Unfortunately, the people of this State have been shamefully submissive to the evils which have been caused by the rapacity of trolley corporations. Representatives of these corporations have been exceedingly influential for harm at Albany, and in various local offices in the suburbs of New-York. The scandals attending the passage of the Huckleberry Railroad bill some years ago have not been forgotten. It is generally suspected that the passage of that bill was secured by corruption on an extensive crushed that further resistance could not be scale. Ever since the Huckleberry company got its charter, the men who carried through the plot at Albany have been trying to get for themselves and their friends possession of the most attractive roads in Westchester County in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the property-owners, who have been most generous States. The President's right of initiative is and enterprising in the improvement of that based upon the belief that he can be trusted to part of the State. Every plan of trolley robbery and destruction of public highways has been earnestly championed by the members of the Huckleberry clique and their allies and as- majority on all issues. But it is not to be forsociates. Their schemes for plunder to the injury of the whole region which they are seeking to damage ought to be opposed with stern tenits right, and thus to dishonor both the Goy- acity and resolution; but it was clear at the hearings which were held in Mamaroneck on Wednesday that Caleb Ireland, the Highway

Commissioner, is strongly in sympathy with

against the treaty is that it secures to the | rights, and that some members of the Board of Trustees of the village are desirous of seeing the trolley lines take possession of the finest drives in the county. It is time for action on the part of every one who believes that the corporations ought not to be allowed to disfigure and destroy the best parts of the county, to degrade the conditions of life in the suburbs and to impair the true interests of the community. The taxpayers ought to strive with energy and determination that these trolley corporations shall not triumph in their undertakings of confiscation and robbery. Local officials who are acting in substance as agents of these unscrupulous corporations ought to be made to understand that enlightened public sentiment is against their attitude. They cannot defend the schemes of these corporations from any point of view of reason, good sense or the real interests of the community. If the trolleys are to ruin the finest drives in Westchester County, the result to all that region will be disastrous in the extreme.

"EXTRA COMPENSATION."

It is high time that some effective measures ere taken to put a limit on the extravagant fees paid by the city to commissioners in condemnation proceedings. The practice that has been followed for years by lawyers and tolerated by courts and officials is nothing less than scandalous. Men are permitted to take from the taxpayers amounts of money for services largely in excess of the sums that any private business man would dream of allowing for sim-

When a street is to be opened commissioners are appointed for appraisals. They hold meeting after meeting, and the city pays them for a day's work every time they meet, no matter whether they are in session five hours or five minutes. Under such inducements it is easy to multiply five-minute sessions, and anybody who follows the proceedings of such commissioners knows how common it is for them to meet, find it inconvenient to do anything and adjourn-not forgetting to put in a claim for a day's pay, The new charter made an ineffectual attempt to cut down excessive compensation by fixing \$6 a day as the pay of commissioners, whereas they had formerly received \$10, but little was practically accomplished. The commissioners would hold their meetings and secure their right to 86 apiece for answering present and moving to adjourn, and then, when their work was done, go before the Court and ask for "extra compensation" because of the great responsibility of their task and the hard work they had to do on the days when they really did hold long sessions and perhaps earned more than their \$6 each. They never take into account the times when they do not do \$6 worth of work, but whenever they do more they are ready to appraise their service on the basis of its supposed value.

The people of this city have not yet forgotten the Elm-st. improvement. Why should they The work is not yet completed. Nor have the taxpayers had any reason to suppose that appraisals were made with any such wonderful skill as to bring the cost below what it would have been if they had paid for a little less "ability" meriting "extra compensation" on the part the commissioners. The three commissioners were so much impressed with their ability, however, that they asked an extra allowance of \$10,000! Accustomed as the courts are to large allowances to lawyers for reference and commission services by the consent of the lawyers in the cases who do not have to pay the bills, this claim was not confirmed, though a by no means beggarly sum was granted. The Concourse Commissioners did not scruple to ask for almost six times what the law allowed, and the Court gave them more than three times the legal rate, though many of their meetings were of short duration.

A bill has been introduced to do away entirely with Textra compensation," and there is only too much reason to fear that this is the only solution of the problem. In some cases injustice may be done by so rigorous a rule, for extra correct the abuse by the exercise of self-

THE SENATORIAL FIGHTS.

The Republicans of a few States are taking upon themselves a heavy responsibility. The control of the next Senate on silver and other financial questions is still in doubt. On the Teller resolution last year there were fifty-two votes in its favor, with thirty-seven against it, and ten of the Republicans who voted against it came up for re-election. All have now been reelected except Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, and whatever the outcome of the contest there may be it is not probable that a silver Senator can be chosen. Of the twenty members who voted March eleven had to face defeat by the people in the election of adverse Legislatures. Republicans have been elected in Indiana, Maryland, North Dakota, New-Jersey, New-York and West Virginia in place of Democrats, but five of the gains decreed by the people have not yet been recorded in the election of Republican Senators. because of obstinate fights between leaders or factions. It is conceivable that these wrangles might deprive the Republicans of a working majority in the Senate, although the election of a Republican to fill the vacancy from Oregon added another to the twenty-six Republicans who hold over, making, with nine re-elected and money and private means have been expended the above gains, forty-two Republican Senators already chosen who are sound on the silver question. With a full Senate four more would be needed to secure a majority, and six States who declare with justice and force that the which elected Republican majorities see their Legislatures still wrangling without action.

The disgusting performance in Delaware may end in a vacancy. The charges of corruption in California may possibly prevent an election. Success of Republicans is still prevented by strife between candidates and their friends in Nebraska, Washington and Wisconsin, and by the fight against Quay in Pennsylvania. Latedispatches show efforts to elect a Republican ngreeable to Bryan in Nebraska, which would probably mean mischief. Nothing forbids agreement of Republicans in at least three of these States except personal rivalries, but these might be pushed so far and so recklessly as to endanger the success of any Republican. It is surely proper to appeal to the good sense and patriotic feeling of Republicans in all these States to put an end as quickly as possible to wrangles which are liable to have such a result. With questions of the highest importance pending, with the Administration looking to the next Senate for support in securing the best results of the war and in settling widely varying issues growing out of it. Republicans may certainly be expected to realize that it is no time to sacrifice great National interests and the interests of their party in fighting to promote the ambition of any individual.

With a sound-money Republican from Wisconsin, only three more would be needed to give a gotten that the same Democratic leaders who turned over their votes to the silver men, in order to get their aid in beating certain Republican measures, are now controlling the Democratic forces with evident intention to defeat Administration measures of the highest importance by a similar bargain. How many or

barter it is not possible to say. If a Republican satisfactory to Bryan should be chosen in Nebraska, and a Republican from Pennsylvania apt to turn against his party on some questions, the chances of such a barter would be much improved. Personal fighting for the ambition of individuals or the advantage of a minority faction of Republicans is not to be excused. While the most stubborn resistance to those who are not faithful to Republican principles or are shown to be responsible for corrupt acts cannot be censured, the men who fight for personal gain against the will of the majority, at the risk of Republican success, can deserve nothing from their party.

With any vacancy unfilled the number of Senators needed to make a majority would be lessened, and this would go to the advantage of the Republicans, as they have already forty-two votes insured. With two vacancies forty-four, with the casting vote of the Vice-President, would suffice, and with four vacancies only ferty-two, but the death of any one man would then involve defeat. There is not a shadow of reason for running any such risk. The Republicans of Nebraska, Wisconsin and Washington ought to be able to settle all their differences without delay in caucus, and if California and Delaware cannot also set aside any who have carried the strife too far they cannot pride themselves on the character of their Republicanism. A most important point is that the decision in all these cases should be reached quickly, so that there should no longer remain to Democrats the hope of defeating important measures, and even the Peace Treaty itself, by forcing them over to an extra session. Before the vote on the treaty is reached in the Senate on February 6 the certainty of a sound working Republican majority in the next Senate should be made clear to all.

GORDON AND GLADSTONE.

Comment is made in England, sometimes regretful, sometimes scornful in tone, upon the fact that while with difficulty \$100,000 has been raised for a memorial to Guadstone, \$600,000 has been raised with the utmost ease for the Sirdar's college and similar schemes in the Soudan. Some ask if Kitchener alive is six if a single day of military slaughter counts for six times as much as sixty years of distinguished civic services. Such comments are illfounded. They altogether fall to touch the root of the matter. It is not Kitchener that is to be measured against Gladstone. It is Gordon. Or, rather, it is what Gordon stood for in the Sondan-which Kitchener is reverently trying to fulfil-which is measured against what Gladstone stood for there. And in such trial Gladstone must give place to Gordon, Gordon stood for expansion and imperialism.

He wanted to extend the civilizing power of Great Britain to the Soudan States. He wanted to stop slavery and all the other infamles of the alien Dervish rule. He undertook to do the work, and he succeeded splendidly. He gave the Soudan a settled and just government, suppressed slave-raiding, promoted education and industry and made of tribes a nation. That was his policy, and it is that policy which Lord Kitchener is going to re-establish and carry to completion. Gladstone, on the other hand, opposed expansion and imperialism. His polley in the Soudan was one of scuttle. He believed in withdrawing from that region and letting the Dervish slave-drivers have their will. He would send the whole British Navy, if necessary, to bombard Alexandria, and the whole British Army, if necessary, to slaughter Egyptians; but he would not send one regiment to save Khartoum and the whole Soudan from anarchy and to save from martyrdom the noblest Christian warrior of the age.

That is the contrast that is involuntarily and irresistibly drawn in British minds to-day. It is not meant to assail the memory of Gladstone nor to deny his rank as one of the greatest statesmen in English history. But the relentless judgment of history is already fixed, so, he will be generally regarded as having tirely. When lawyers of character and emi- few great blunders of his great career. He was nence are ready to share in these grabs there is wrong. Gordon was right. And the whole assiduous, instead of dilatory and easy-going, little hope that the mass of commissioners will British Nation sees it to-day, save the few Little Englanders who used to drink to the Mahdi's health. It may be that some American statesmen as pure minded and as well meaning as was Gladstone are trying to repeat Gladstone's mistake in their policy of scuttle in respect to the lands which we have rescued from a tyranny scarcely less wicked than that of the slave-drivers. If so, they are erring in splendid company, but they are erring; and the eminence of the example which they follow makes

their error all the less excusable. Many evils may threaten this country, from which its friends may wish to save it. But its most bitter foe could not wish it to suffer worse dishonor than to doom the Philippines to such fate as that to which the Soudan was doomed when Gordon was betrayed. England has repented her policy of scuttle, her Little Englandsm, in sackcloth and ashes, and has atoned for it with sacrifices of gold and of blood. The United States will honor and revere the memory of Gladstone. But it will not follow him in that awful blunder and betraval. In such affairs it will rather emulate the deeds of Gordon, the imperialist, and of Lord Kitchener, the executor of his will.

The demand for a more effective brake on trolley-cars is well founded. Those vehicles are now three or four times as heavy and move two or three times as fast as the old horsecars, and common safety and common-sense require that their brakes shall be correspondingly more ef-

English and American diplomatic representatives are pulling together in China and elsewhere, their harmonious work being extremely satisfactory to both countries. Moreover, it is found to be influential and much respected outside, with every prospect of becoming more so, Chamberlain's recent Wolverhampton speech referred appropriately to this amicable co-operation and to its harmony with the sentiments and true interests of both nations. Uncle Sam finds it a pleasure to work along the same lines with a statesman so broad minded and enlightened and a State with aims and purposes tending to the world's peace, progress and pros perity, like our own.

The use of antiseptics in surgery, suggested by Pasteur and developed by Lister, is rightly reckoned one of the most beneficent triumphs of nineteenth-century science. But if the principle is to be perverted into an indiscriminate dosing of all our food with drugs the blessing may be turned into a curse.

The Chinese practice of murdering mission aries is more difficult to extirpate than the Russian thistle. Within a comparatively short time the Chinese have siain Americans, Germans and Frenchmen engaged in their religious work, and have now destroyed a plous Belgian, Father Bellrouck, at his mission of Hu-Peh, in Central China. The Government will punish his slayers, or accuse and behead a few innocent Hu-Pehans as substitutes, but the repetition of such incidents is not at all encouraging to missionary endeavor in that country. It will not, however, be intermitted or abated on that account, and its promoters may deem that the blood of its martyrs is not wasted on unfertile ground. But it is very uncomfortable for the martyrs.

Estimated according to their relative population, Philadelphia's typhoid record exceeds that

of New-York nearly threefold. Doctors ascribe SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL it to the water supply, which holds the wrong substances in solution. The complaint is an old one, and the municipality ought to rustle forth and find a remedy.

PERSONAL.

Herbert Spencer is not only one of the great exponents of the doctrines of evolution and natural selection, but he even coined the phrase "the sur-In a comparatively recent vival of the fittest." work, "Organic Evolution Cross-Examined," Duke of Argyll assumed that Mr. Spencer had abandoned his faith in the notion that only the fittest survive. Possibly the eminent sociologist might not have taken any public notice of the error had not a reviewer of the Duke's book accepted the interpretation of the latter and elab rated the mistake, Now, however, Mr. Spencer writes to "Nature" to express his surprise at having been misunderstood. He quotes from one of his own books the language which he thinks must have misled the Duke, but declares that it was intended only to signify that the phrase in quest is imperfectly adapted to express the idea, but as an admission that the words fail to express great truth.

The president and faculty of Union Seminary, of this city, will give a reception in the library of the seminary, No. 700 Park-ave, to the Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs on Friday evening, January 27, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the seminary.

Among the prominent men who have approved erect in Richmond a Confederate memorial hall are President McKinley and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, Secretaries Gage, Alger, Long, Bliss and Hay, Postmaster-General Smith, ex-Secretaries Sherman, Whitney, Carlisle and Lamont and ex-Postmaster-General James. Many of them have contributed to the

On the first of January Tommaso Salvini celebrated his seventieth birthday. He has had a career on the stage of more than fifty years.

In a letter to a friend in Milan Verdi intimates that the four sacred compositions that he made known about six months ago contained the last that he felt was within him to compose, and that nothing further was to be expected from his pen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Worcester Gazette": "They tell a story of Major Whipple's experience in the physical examination at South Framingham, a rigorous test, as many have cause to remember. One of th times as great as Gladstone dead, and others examiners was looking at the Major's teeth, and made some doubtful remark about them. The examiners were very particular about teeth, and when the men began on Government rations they could see some reason for this. 'Why, hang it, said the Major, angrily, or, at least, if he did not say 'hang it,' his language had a similar import, 'I'm going down there to shoot the Spaniards. don't propose to eat them."

The enlargement of Isaac Bromley's field of operation as advertising agent for the New-New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company from New-York to Boston, covering the main part of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts. His exceptional qualifications for the delicate and important work of his department have met with the fullest appreciation of the corporation, the public and the newspapers through which he brings the two together.—(Waterbury American. Soon after Herr Witt discovered the asteroid

which has been going for months under the peculiar name of "D Q." an American astronomer, Seth E. Chandler, suggested that the little stranger be called "Pluto." The discoverer, however, has decided to name the tlny planet Eros, and the scientific world will endeavor to follow suit. alphabetical title which the newly found asteroid has borne hitherto is so odd, though, that it is likely to stick for a long time.

A clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted of Grace Church, Utica, will succeed the late Dr. Bradley, formerly of Brooklyn, in charge of St. Agnes's Chapel of Trinity Church, in Manhattan in Ninety-second-st., near Columbus-ave. But the Agnes's Chapel of Trinity Churca, in Mannattan, in Ninety-second-st, hear Columbus-ave. But the object of this paragraph is to point out that in his letter of resignation he did not say one word about a divinely revealed sense of duty or the like, but only said. "After mature deliberation, I have decided I ought to accept the call." Ten to one he is as full of manliness as he is destitute of cant.—(Brooklyn Eagle.

A lumberman of Oregon says: "In common with all our coast people, I am keenly alive to the neces-sity of the early construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. I wish to declare that the execution this project by our Government would give to available lumber supply of Oregon and Washington an immediate enhanced value that would equal the cost of the canal's construction. This may sound large, but scientific men have gone over the matter carefully and can easily prove the truth of the statement. Every interest in the Union will be benefited by this grand enterprise. It will create on our Western slope a dense population which the resources of the region will sustain in comfort. It will not hurt the transcontinental railroads, as some railroad men erroneously think, either, for it will only take away from them a class of very heavy products which will be superseded by a lit of lighter and costlier wares requiring quick transit at a greater profit for the railroads."

Footelight—Did you notice that on the grammes now the name of every person who nishes anything for use in the theatre is printe. See Brette—Well, I don't find the name of person who furnished those eggs which were in your act.—(Yonkers Statesman.

A Sussex laborer who was giving evidence in a case of manslaughter arising out of a quarrel of two companions, one of whom had been killed by other hitting him with his pickax, gave the fol- and lack some conveniences of a new building. The lowing lucid description of the act: "You see, he peck, and if he'd pecked he with his peck as hard as he pecked he with his peck he'd a killed he instead o' he killin' o' he."

"Mister," said the man with fringy whiskers, "I've joined the crowd uninvited, but you were talking so loud I couldn't help being interested. I want to understand thoroughly and be fair and unprejudiced. You have said, in one form or another, no less than seventeen times, that we don't want imperialism. Would you mind answering one question." ne question?"
- Certainly not."
"Who says we do want it?"-(Washington Star.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The first blood of American soldiers or sallors, shed in the Philippines by the so-called insurgents, will involve the focs of peace, in the Senate, and the defenders of Spain, in Manhattan newspaper offices, in difficulties with the American people.

The foes of peace and the friends of Spain will be wise to raise no storm that they cannot lay. The people of the United States are indifferent, good-natured and tolerant up to the point where their soldiers and sallors are shot down. After that the people are likely to go on a hunt for causes. If they find at home the causes for the slaughter of our defenders far away from home, their mood and their methods are likely to be rude and stern. From The Brooklyn Eagle.

nd stern. The time should cease when our Army and Navy re called oppressors for obeying with loyalty the The time should cease when our Army and Naty are called oppressors for obeying with loyalty the orders of this Government and for managing with skill and patience the situation ahead of them in the Far East. The time should cease when the slaughter of those on duty should be indirectly sugested or welcomed, with an impishness which no infernal skill with diabolical words can disguise. We earnestly hope the danger line has not been teached. We earnestly counsel those whom it gravely concerns to keep the safety line in sightand to stick to it.

JOURNALISM, PERSONAL AND OTHER. From The Chicago Evening Post.

From The Chicage Evening Fost.

It is strange that any American newspaper man should be deceived by the sophistical arguments advanced in Europe—in France more especially—in favor of so-called personal or "responsible" fournalism. Reflection will convince any intelligent journalism. Reflection will convince any intelligent journalism and prestige of newspapers without increasing "responsibility." The whole is greater than any of its parts, and the opinion of a paper is naturally more authoritative and indivential than the view of any individual connected with it. The notions of "A. B." or "C. D.," who happens to be a member of the editorial staff of "The Evening Post," are of no interest or importance to the community, but the judgment of the paper itself is of recognized weight. This judgment is more than an expression of the writer's views: it not only has the sanction of the editor and publisher, but is rightly supposed to represent the ideas and sentiments of the entire constituency served by the paper. Every paper adopts a certain standard and meral and intellectual principles. It becomes a champlen of all those who accept this standard and these principles. Its authority is measured by the importance in the given society of the element for which it speaks.

Signed journalism will not help John Jones, but twill weaken the paper which employs him. Of It is strange that any American newspaper ma

the importance in the for which it speaks.

Signed journalism will not help John Jones, but it will weaken the paper which employs him. Of course, instead of printing the articles of unknown it will weaken the page.

course, instead of printing the articles of unknown men, it is possible to obtain the expressions of experts and distinguished men. We might ask Hoar and Davis to discuss annexation, Foss and Balley to write about the Navy hill, Zola and Drumont to send us their views on the Court of Cassation and Beaurepaire's scandol. But every real newspaper publishes their views in any case, and nothing would be gained. The editorial page would simply be destroyed. The newspaper would lose its individuality and power.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The present public interest in the ap pointment by the President of a successor to Mr. John Russell Young as Librarian of Congress makes appropriate renewed efforts to se cure the adoption of a well-matured plan for the permanent administration of this library, The suggestion has been cordially received by a number of leading Senators and Representatives that the library should be governed as the Smithsonian Institution is governed, name ly, by a board of regents composed in part of public officials and in part of citizens designated to serve upon such a board; and that this board of regents should choose the Librarian, and also, upon his nomination, his chief assist, ants and principal subordinates. It would then be possible to disregard entirely political considerations in the selection of this conspicuous and responsible representative of the Nation, and to develop an administrative policy for this great and rapidly growing collection of books, just as a university's policy is developed. On either side of the Capitol there would then be found the scientific and the liter. ary collections of the Government, cared for developed and used in a way that would be source of pride and gratification to the people

The Library of Congress has outgrown the provisions that now exist for its control. At present the Librarian has no official advisers, excepting the Committees on Appropriations and on the Library, the membership of which changes more or less completely every second year, and who are by no means always in acree-NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER Columbia University, Jan. 25, 1899.

ABOUT ARMY OFFICERS To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: That angry Republican, who wrote you the other day from Washington about the achievements of Eagan, has set me to thinking about the Army generally.

It is an old saying that wherever you meet United States naval officer, at home or abroad you are sure of meeting a gentleman, and you generally meet a man you are proud to know, and to have foreigners know as a representative of the American service. Army officers get a less cosmopolitan training in garrison duty or on the frontier; but we used

to say nearly the same thing about the Army. Presumably an Army officer was always an educated and courteous gentleman. How then was this deliberate and studied blackguardism by Eagan possible? What sort of surroundings has the man had; or who has there been at his side or behind him to egg him on in such a course? Can it be possible that we are no longer so sure, as formerly, of finding a gentlema under the uniform of a Regular Army officer That was a most discouraging incident, which you gentlemen of the press combined to hush up, as quickly as you could, last summer after the fall of Santiago. We were all amazed at had tried to intrude upon the ceremonial of raising the flag, and when checked, had resented

it by slapping a commanding general's face,

Then we all listened and watched to hear what

Now, in any other army in the world, there

happened next.

could have been no doubt of what would happen next. If the correspondent had not been cut down by a sabre stroke on the instant, he would have been tried by a drumhead court-martial within an nour, and probably shot before sunset. But in this case nothing happened, or next to nothing. Then some of us wondered all the more, and set about inquiries, with the result that we suddenly concluded the General in quetion got no more than he deserved. If the explanations given of the correspondent's action were not absolute fiction, the language in which he was addressed was not that of an officer of the Army, or of a gentleman, or of a decent bodcarrier. Whatever the correspondent's fault may have been, it was impossible not to overlook it, in view of the beastly language attributed to the man wearing the uniform of the Republic, who represented, for the moment the President and the people of the United States, on a great historic occasion on foreign soft

How long has it been since it has been jossible for an Army officer to fall to this level and still live in the Army? Yours respectfully. A SOLDIER OF 6L

WORK OF HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A telegram from Albany recently appeared in your paper about the relations of the State Board of Charities and the American Pemale Guardian Society and Home for the Frie dies, which in its headlines and certain expressions separated from other qualifying ones, seemed to reflect on this well-known and deserving institution. Our buildings, at No. 23 East Twenty-night-st, running through to No. 39 East Thirtieth-st, are old

State Board of Charities last autumn did equire

some changes and the addition of a

Every requirement has been compiled with, and ou buildings have now the approval both of the State Board of Charities and the City Board of Health. The management of our institution and its cleanliness have met the expressed approval of these boards, and we are certain you do not wish to in-jure this worthy charity. No better evid nee of the health of our children can be had than the fact that from May 1, 1895, to May 1, 1899, there were 635 different children in our home, and dur-ing that time there were only five deaths, two in 1895, two in 1896, none in 1897, and one in 1898. Our institution is supported in part by vo antary

contributions, and we court its inspection it any contributions, and we court its inspection it any time and feel sure that an examination of the methods employed and the condition of the clidera in it will commend it to all who will take the trouble to favor us with a visit.

MRS. GEORGE B. WATTS President.

MRS. CHARLES H. KNOX, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1885.

NEW-YORK'S FILTHY STREETS. A WRETCHED CONDITION THAT FALLS HARDET ON THE WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Your timely editorial in to-day's Tribute emboidens me to add to your protest against the

present condition of our streets. Does it not seen credible that a city whose wealth is es imatel at tens of billions, and whose citizens claim to be among the most intelligent body of people on the for them to walk in with comfort? I should not say cannot, for it has been proved by that most useful of our citizens of grateful memory that can; but I mean cannot, as things are ordered And if it is this in January, what will it be when the simooms of March are upon us?

Men feel this wretched condition of things some

what, but its full force falls upon womenthose who have maids at their command, to best and brush from their clothes the volumes of dust that a shake brings forth! But those who have not must make arms and shoulders ache in the effort, and put into this uncongenial occupation many precious moments of time; while the user tion to those in apartments where this does wasting and fatigue-making process can go is wasting and fatigue-making process can go is altee appailing to mistress and maid. Nothing allege appailing to mistress and maid. Nothing to be shaken from windows; is, all those considered, a necessary command for apartments but where are we to shake, and how are good to they are consigned under the present resemble. The question of health I am waiving, head taken up too much space in the consideration of the one of ordinary cleanliness. that a shake brings forth! But those who have

SAKE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From The Japan Weekly Times.

The Japanese Sake Brewers' Union proposes to organize at the Paris International Exposition in 1880 an exhibit of sake brewed in Naniwa. Setting which is a famous centre for the production of which is a famous centre for the production of that liquor. It is intended to send so koku of the figure, which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor, which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor, which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor, which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor, which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor which will be supplied graits to visitors at liquor which will be supplied graits to visitors and supplied graits to visitors and supplied graits and the constant of the supplied graits with this scheme, the brewers union is said to have with this scheme, the brewers union is said to have presented a petition the other day to the authorities requesting a subsidy of 100,000 year, and we for the requesting a subsidy of 100,000 year, and we for the requesting a subsidy of 100,000 year, and we for the requesting a subsidy of 100,000 year, and we for the requesting a subsidy of 100,000 year, and we for the requesting a subsidy of 100,000 year, and we for the requesting the built within the exhibition grains.